

Scott	Scott	William	
Miller			
Sommes (Hanna)	Willieca		Robert
William			
Thayer (Excel)	Thayer	Roberts	
Dunford			
Roberts (Margen)	Roberts		Robert
Seymour (Excel)			
Marshall	Langmuir		
Langmuir		Langmuir	
Trewin			
Vanhook (Chinook)	Vanhook		Murrell
Murrell			
V. Thygesen		Murrell	
Johnson (Lauflue)	Sharp	Murrell	
Sharp			
Murray			
Audibert (Excel)	Audibert		
A. Lee	A. Lee		
Saunders (Albark)		Morrison	
Thomson (Cereai)	Morrison		
Morrison		Morrison	
T. Lee	T. Lee		
Hishop (Excel)			Gibson
	Green (Excel)		
	Gibson	Gibson	
			Gibson
	Kepp	Kepp	
	M. Adams		
Parcell			
M. Adams			

Abolition Of Poverty

American Investigator Ties Cheery Word For The Future

W. F. Ogburn, who is Director of the Research Committee of Social Trends, has been set up by the United States Government as a cheery word for the future. He sees ahead when the clouds have rolled away, that strides will be made towards the abolition of poverty. There are four factors he thinks that determine the standard of living—population, natural resources, technology and economic organization.

"If the population is kept small," he argues, "that will be a great help in raising the standard of living. If the nation will plan the utilization of its oil, coal and other natural resources, eliminating the prodigious wastes of present-day organization, natural resources will be abundant for many years to come, and rising costs may be postponed."

"New inventions and new machines will be a great aid to raising the standard of living, the technocrats of the country must not let it slip away though they do for a time take jobs away from many men. Advancing technology will be a means to give us all of the good things of life than any redistribution of wealth. The greatest difficulty to be overcome in raising the level of life is the economic organization, which has many serious weaknesses, but which is in no way in danger of collapse, unless there is another big war or a revolution."—Winnipeg Free Press.

Polarograph Is New Device

Instrument Has Been Perfected Which Analyzes Any Substance

The polarograph, a new instrument for chemical analysis of substances in liquid or solid, which by the mere pressing of an electric switch, automatically registers on a paper in a few minutes the chemical composition and amount of chemical substances present, was described at New York by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Among the many uses for the new instrument, it was explained, is an automatic means of analyzing the contents and quality of all alcoholic liquors, which at present takes considerable time and expense. By the present use of the instrument, the liquor will at once drop tell-tale curves on a paper which will indicate exactly the kind of alcohol the liquor contains as well as the percentage.

Mongolian-Japanese

Dictionary Completed

Is First Of Its Kind and Contains 2,000 Pages

After 16 years of work, Major Kenji Shimomura of the Japanese War Office has completed a Mongolian-Japanese dictionary, the first of its kind, which will be published shortly by the army. It is a book of 2,000 pages.

The army long has given close attention to the study of foreign languages and has in its language school experts on nearly all tongues. Major Shimomura has specialized Mongolian, Chinese, Japanese, Manchurian and Tibetan. He had to design special type to reproduce the intricate Mongol characters appearing in his dictionary.

The Next Metal Age

Aluminum Will Be Widely Used Says American Professor

Civilization's next metal age will be that of aluminum. Prof. Colin G. Fink tells the American Institute of Electrical Engineers radical changes will come to the basic industries in 10 years through applying electricity to chemical processes, with aluminum a chief product. Aluminum trains will roll along at 100 miles an hour; aluminum steamships will replace the Atlantic; aluminum airplanes will drop weight and gather speed; skyscrapers will revolutionize with aluminum floors and glass walls. This is big news. It ought even to tickle technocracy out of its sleepiness.—Christian Science Monitor.

Small Wonder

A press despatch from Galt, Ontario, states that seventy guests at a Burns bazaar were made ill by lemonade served there. Lemonade as a Burns banquet! Shades of the immortal poet! No wonder the guests were ill.

"Fruit" Hardly Thrifty

The St. Thomas Times-Journal describes Canadian-made fruit as "one of the fruits of the Imperial Conference." This Colyton can be said that anyone who thinks of liver oil as a fruit should have to take it as a punishment says the Toronto Star.

W. N. U. 1933

keep fit!

Headache, heaviness, depression, nervousness, all vanish when you keep your system clean by taking ENOS every morning.

TAKE ENOS' FRUIT SALT

Colloidal Fuel Is New

Canadian Coal Can Be Used For It

Of great interest to Canadian coal producers is the announcement of William Burnip, prominent Ottawa engineer, that Canadian coal may be used as the basis of a newly invented coal-colloidal fuel. A friend of Mr. Burnip, Stephen L. Wyndham, is the inventor of this new fuel. Mr. Burnip is based in Cardiff, Wales, has seen the invention demonstrated.

It has been a dream for years to invent a fuel by mixing coal with water and getting a fluid mixture in which the coal would not settle down to the bottom. Mr. Burnip announced the invention has succeeded in producing samples of colloidal fuel—a combination of coal and oil—in stable mixtures varying from 60 per cent coal and 40 per cent oil to 80 per cent coal and 20 per cent oil. In his announcement Mr. Burnip says the mixture is cheaper than oil and can be produced from Canadian coal. Even the oil used in the mixture, he says, can be replaced by waste oils derived from the distillation of coal. He predicts its use in power plants requiring intense heat with the use of oil.

"The value to the Canadian coal industry should be very marked," he says in stating the fuel could be used for burning furnaces in the home.

In reporting the result of the various tests he witnessed recently before the South Wales Institute of Engineers, Mr. Burnip was prophetic, and the intense white steam given out by the burning colloidal fuel against which the flames from the gas, coal and oil appeared yellow and smoky, both burnt under exactly the same conditions.

Precious experiments have failed because the coal has sunk to the bottom of the mixture. Wyndham has added what is called a "stabilizer." During the process of mixing, each bit of coal ground to a particle, is coated with a film of stabilizer, which adheres to it even at high temperature. The result is each coal particle floats permanently in the mixture and the product looks like vaseine when cold and flows like coal oil when about 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

It finally results in a tank built to hold 500 tons of fuel oil accommodating 650 tons of colloidal fuel, and is one of the first steps in the oil and coal world was thoroughly aroused recently when the Cunard steamship line used some colloidal fuel in one of their steamships on a voyage with distinct success. Something attempted in the way of a liquid fuel, using present coal field products, has caused interest for years.

The lawyer looked up as his friend declared, "We cannot afford the case."

"Hullo, what's up?" he said.

"Friend of mine's just been in for stealing whisky," explained the solicitor. "Will you take the case?"

"Sure—if it's going cheap," was the reply.

The Doctor's Trade Mark

Doctors in Berlin may now carry an extra lamp on their cars. This shows a red light in a green band and is for use only on occasions of urgency, when the policemen will get them through traffic as quickly as possible.

SOURCED ON THE

WORLD?—THAT'S LIVER

Wake up your Liver

Many people who feel sluggish and tired, and who have indigestion, constipation, and a general feeling of uneasiness, are suffering from a sluggish liver. The liver is the largest organ in the body and it is the source of bile, which is necessary for the digestion of food. If the liver is not working properly, the body will suffer from a variety of ailments.

It is important to keep the liver healthy and active. One way to do this is by eating a diet that is rich in fruits and vegetables. Another way is by exercising regularly. And, of course, it is important to avoid alcohol and tobacco.

There are many medicines that claim to "wake up" the liver. However, it is important to choose a medicine that is safe and effective. One such medicine is "Liver Tonic," which is made from natural ingredients and has been shown to be effective in many cases.

For more information about "Liver Tonic" and other liver health products, please contact your local pharmacist or write to the manufacturer.

The Instinct Of Birds

Is Just Acute Sense Of Sight and Hearing

The mystery of how migrating birds find their way unerringly to their destination will probably be dispelled by further field observations, it is predicted.

Repeated observations of the behaviour of migrating birds have convinced Prof. Patten of Stanford University, that they are not guided by any "special sense" but that they find their way by watching landmarks, soundings and by profiting from experience.

"Birds possess an 'eye-brain,'" he says. "Their sense of vision is extraordinarily acute and by no means indiscriminating. It seems unreasonable to brush aside the idea that migrants may obtain guidance by taking stock of landmarks. Furthermore, the sense of hearing can play a part. The wash of the waves is a reminder to hug the coast—the guideline of primary importance. The courses of great rivers are followed by overland migrants."

"Birds band together for the trip, thus handing the untravelling young an opportunity to be guided over the course by adults who have already been over the ground."

"In thick weather migrating birds often go astray, and, arriving at unaccustomed haunts are often scarce and accidental vagrants. When the gloom deepens the voyagers become utterly handicapped, while a dense and prolonged fog will put the brakes effectively on migration."

Fewer Sea Fish Caught

Fishermen Curtailed Efforts Last Year Because Market Was Poor

Excellent reasons for eating Canadian fish are that fish are nourishing and health-making foods, and that Canadian fish are unexcelled in quality. We call attention to these facts because that people who eat Canadian fish, and in that way, assist the fishermen to make a better living.

The Fisheries News Bulletin, issued by the Department of Fisheries in Ottawa, states that exclusive of the catches from one or two minor fisheries, the landings from Canada's sea fishing operations in 1932, as shown by unverified statistics, totalled approximately 100,000 tons. This total was smaller than the sea fisheries total for 1931 because of economic uncertainties continuing throughout the world during 1932 the fishermen curtailed their fishing effort. The reduction in landings reflects the fact that the market for fish was poor. The fishermen were not able to sell their fish at the prices they needed to make a living. As a result, they were forced to reduce their catches.

Freight May Now Be Shipped To Churchill Without Permit

Further indications of the opening of Churchill to the public this year is seen in the recent ruling on the Hudson Bay Railway to the effect that freight may now be shipped to Churchill without a permit.

A similar ruling applies to passenger traffic. Since the steel reached Churchill in March, 1929, it has been necessary to have a permit to enter the port or ship goods to the sea. This ruling was the subject of much criticism among traders and others who had business in the far north. Last year the road was open to the public as far as Gillan Mile 227. Permits were required from that point to sea.

The new ruling lifting the permit ban came without publicity or comment. The railway officials say that it was the desire not to encourage a trek in the direction of the new port while the townsite lacked facilities for handling transient traffic.

Colorful Rubber Dishes

Pale plastic crepe rubber, said to be colorless and tasteless, is being used to make plates and tumblers at Akron, Ohio. The new "unbreakables" are being made in brilliant colors and the articles and they are expected to displace the old blue and white, the decorated china and the glass and paper utensils for general use. The rubber can be colored with any desired pigment.

A Gigantic Apple

Cordelia, Georgia, has a replica of an apple in steel and concrete, 22 feet in circumference, as a monument to its public square. The "apple" weighs 5,000 pounds and is 10 feet in diameter. It is the largest apple ever made and is a base eight feet in height.

Australia expects bumper 1933 crops.

Friends...



Roll your owners... Countrymen!

Lend us your ears! Ogdens' Fine Cut cigarette tobacco is just right to "roll your own." It measures up in every way to a man's notion of what a cigarette tobacco ought to be!

Easier to roll for one thing. And a far better cigarette when the rolling is done and you light it up. Yes, sir. You'll like Ogdens' Fine Cut. It gives you the combination you're looking for in cigarette tobacco: . . . it smokes better; . . . it gives absolute satisfaction. That with a cheery any day!

P.S.—Free "Chanticleer" cigarette papers with every package.

OGDEN'S FINE CUT

Your pipe makes Ogdens' Fine Cut

Brevity In Speech

Ontario Judge Thinks Half Hour Address Long Enough

Much may be said for the statement made by Judge Hawley Mott when questioned by a reporter recently in Bowmanville, Ontario, as to the reason that he only spoke for half an hour at the Women's Canadian Club.

Judge Mott said that any man should be able to express all he has to say in 30 minutes. If he could not then he should not rise to speak. Some men are notoriously long-winded in an address, no long-winded in fact, that by the time they have concluded their talk the chances are ten to one that the audience have completely forgotten the first part of his remarks.

Saskatchewan Power

Commission Shows a Deficit Of \$50,979 For Year 1932

Despite an operating profit of \$132,217 for the year 1932, the balance sheet of the Saskatchewan power commission showed a deficit of \$50,979, when provision was made for depreciation and amortization. The annual report tabled in the legislature by H. R. Merkle, Minister in Charge.

The report indicated that no new undertakings nor extensions had been embarked upon by the commission in 1932, the second year in which the activities of the commission have been confined almost solely to operation of existing systems.

The output of gold from the placer deposits of the Yukon territory in 1932 had a value of \$900,000. In 1930, the greatest year of the Klondike gold production, the output was valued at over \$22,000,000.

for RHEUMATISM

Put Milburn's line a warm hot bath in your tub. Rub it in. Apply it according to directions. You'll get relief!

MILBURN'S HEART NERVE PILLS

"KING OF PAIN" NIMEN

Excels in Quality and Flavour

THE TASTE OF THE TASTE

TEA

"Fresh from the Gardens"

A Scheme To Raise Prices.

The tremendous decline in prices of all primary products in Canada, in common with similar declines throughout the world; the huge accumulation of unsettled war and other debts; the unparalleled restrictions imposed by nearly all nations upon imports from other nations; the break-down of the gold standard and the resultant upsetting of exchange rates between countries; the stupendous number of unemployed throughout the world; and the loss or purchasing power by practically everybody as a result of these economic disastres, have led to making of all kinds of proposals designed to remedy, either temporary or permanently, the situation in which mankind is now flourishing.

Many of the suggestions advanced are hopelessly impracticable; some utterly fantastic; and not a few of the so-called remedies would only serve to intensify the disease rather than ameliorate or cure it. Unfortunately, the distress occasioned by the present world economic situation is so great, and people are so much at a loss in seeing any way out of their difficulties, or of any early solution to their problems, that thousands of them are in a state of mind where they are prepared to grasp at any straw, and the more alluring the promises made in support of any given scheme, the greater the danger of people "falling for" something which later on they would bitterly regret.

Included in the suggestions being advanced are numerous forms of "inflation" of money. Some advocate the printing by the Government of tens, even hundreds, of millions of paper money, and some reserve of any value held against them. Others demand that steps be taken to bring the Canadian dollar to a parity with the British pound sterling. In scores of communities the issue of local scrip is strongly supported as a means of putting more money into circulation, speeding up business and the payment of debts, and as a means of raising prices of primary products. Some extremists advocate the repudiation of existing debt.

Despite the difficulty of the present situation, we believe the overwhelming majority of the Canadian people do not look upon repudiation of debt with favor; rather they are willing to pay their debts and are anxious to do so, and only want to be placed in a position where they can pay. They are willing to pay their debts, and they are willing to do so, and only want to be placed in a position where they can pay. They are willing to pay their debts, and they are willing to do so, and only want to be placed in a position where they can pay.

Because we are convinced such is the attitude of the average man, we are interested in the plan of J. Burnell, past president of the United Farmers of Manitoba, as recently outlined by him in the press. Mr. Burnell proposes what he calls the Collective Produce Clearing Association, and in brief, his plan is this:

A farmer producer brings, say a can of cream to a dairy for which he receives a cash ticket for 50 cents. Instead of cashing that ticket, he takes it to the Collective Produce Clearing Association and exchanges it for a Bond of \$1.00. He buys a C.P.C.A. 4-cent stamp which he affixes to the Bond, endorses the same on the back, and then turns it in the same as a one-dollar bill, on any purchase he may make. The merchant to whom he pays it is interested in the plan. He affixes the stamp to the Bond in turn, and pays it to someone else, who follows the same procedure, until the Bond has secured four 4-cent stamps, or the equivalent of 36 cents. At that time the Bond will cash it and charge it against the account of the Collective Produce Clearing Association.

What has happened is this: The farmer producer received 50 cents, instead of 50 cents, for his can of cream. His cash ticket was nearly doubled. Each of the other thirteen people who received the Bond and added a 4-cent stamp actually gave a 4 per cent discount on the price of their goods or services. The C.P.C.A. got the original 50-cent cash ticket from the farmer and the 56 cents paid to it for stamps, or \$1.06, consequently its account at the bank was good for \$1.00 when the Bond was finally presented for payment.

Unquestionably, this is a form of inflation, but there was 50 per cent cash back of every Bond issued. The 4 cents paid by each handler of the Bond some may argue was in the nature of a sales tax. May it not be even more fairly be called a 4 per cent discount? And who in these days would not willingly grant a 4 per cent discount? The volume of business would be greatly doubled. At least as these Produce Bonds were turned over fourteen times, and then cashed, one dollar of money would be placed in general circulation instead of only fifty cents had the farmer cashed his original cream check.

As Mr. Burnell points out, farm produce would flow to market as usual, without interfering with prices which are set on an export basis. It would, he further adds, still allow of feeding the unemployed cheery, but many of these would be absorbed by the greater volume of business which would result.

It is not argued that the scheme is perfect, nor that it is a permanent solution of existing difficulties. It is admitted that it may be considered somewhat cumbersome, but, so far as the present situation. There may be other criticisms, but Mr. Burnell's plan certainly overcomes many of the objections properly advanced against the usual issue of scrip plan.

One seeming weakness does suggest itself, but it is a detail and does not affect the principle of the scheme. That is, whether the margin of six cents on the dollar, which is all the profit the C.P.C.A. would receive, would be sufficient to cover the costs of operation, including printing of Bonds, stamps, distribution of same to all centers, and sending of agents of the C.P.C.A. in each country town where it is proposed to do so. However, if a 4-cent stamp on each turnover of a \$1.00 Bond was not sufficient for the purpose, a 5-cent stamp, or a 6-cent stamp instead of four, would no doubt prove more than sufficient.

Mr. Burnell's plan is certainly deserving of further consideration and study by farmers, merchants, and, in fact, everybody because one and all are anxious to find some relief, even of a temporary character, from the impasse into which all have been brought and from which all are seeking a way of escape.

London has a new "Black Hand gang." Commodity prices in Finland are increasing.

Black horses are affected by heat more than those of any other color. There are 701.3 persons per square mile in England.

Was So Short of Breath Could Not Lie Down to Sleep

Mrs. P. J. Cherrish, Shoranore, B.C., writes:—I suffered with shortness of breath, and could not lie down to sleep. I couldn't do any hard work, or climb the stairs and had nervous and morbid feelings, and became very weak.

I tried all kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until after I had taken three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and since then I have felt better in every way.

For sale at all drug and general stores; put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Ont.

REPEAL MEASURE IS GIVEN A SIX MONTHS HOIST

Ottawa, Ont.—Section 98 stays in the criminal code as a bulwark against Communism, the House of Commons decided. With every Conservative and six French-speaking Liberals against it, the Woodworth repeal resolution was given six months hoist 80 to 45—just another parliamentary way of defeating it.

Not even a last minute appeal from James S. Woodworth, leader of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation, sponsor of the repeal motion, could stem the tide. The slender, bearded Liberal leader, at one time a minister of the gospel, said he was not advocating force or violence, but was attempting to remove violence and oppressive legislation from the statute book.

"I am opposed to force. I have never advocated it," said Mr. Woodworth, punctuating his words by pounding on his desk. And with almost a mile of disdain on his face he announced he was not a Communist—on the contrary he was an avowed enemy of Bolshevism.

At the same time he belittled efforts by Conservatives to prove he was in league with the communists, and then to discontinue personal attacks on himself and reply to his arguments.

The eight Toronto Communists now serving time in Portsmouth penitentiary after convictions under section 98, received more than passing reference by the Commonwealth leader. "These men," he said, "were not convicted of advocating violence to overthrow constituted authority, but only for belonging to the Communist organization which, in turn, was affiliated with Moscow organizations which advocated violence."

Debate on the Woodworth resolution had been progressing for a week. Hon. Hugh Guthrie, minister of justice, moved the six months hoist which in effect meant defeat of the resolution. Section 98 confers on the Dominion authorities wide power to combat those who advocate force and violence, declare that they are in league with the communists, and so forth.

A Strange Paradox

Banks of France Glutted With Gold While Struggling With Depression

Paris, France—France presents the world's great paradox. Her banks are glutted with gold and yet she is struggling to make both ends meet.

The senate has voted one month's interim supply. It has approved the 6 per cent. cut in civil service salaries over 9,000 francs, and it has reduced parliamentary allowances to 10 per cent. But the senate is reproached on the principle of not reducing military credits.

For a time, therefore, the financial struggle passes from the upper House. But throughout the country uneasiness grows. On the billboards are monarchist manifestos from Duc de Guise—France's claimant king in exile—whose flank workers' appeals for a united front.

The newspapers ring with a strident cry for more money. On the heels of a strange picknick strike, shopkeepers in the provincial towns are closing in protest against higher taxes.

The taxpayers' federation has appealed to the consumers to line up with the shopkeepers and protest the "cost of living" cut not increase while income and salaries are falling.

Chambers of commerce up and down the country are resolving for economy and for equality in taxation. And linked with the struggle over finance is the dispute over what is considered a growing menace to peace across the Rhine.

The government is reported to have a wide army reorganization scheme under review. The plan is to strengthen it still further the line of concrete and steel with which France protects her eastern frontier.

Divisions are now scattered through the country, but these will be massed near the frontier.

Jap Nationals In Danger

Tokyo, Japan.—A government spokesman said there was "real danger" Japan would be compelled to take steps to protect Japanese nationals in Peiping and Tientsin endangered by the impending military campaign to conquer the province of Jehol, to the north.

British Trade Improves

Not Only Recovering, But Shaping a New Britain

London, Eng.—The United Kingdom imported more from the dominions during 1932 than ever before and its exports to empire countries also increased in the same period.

Commenting on these trade statistics published here, Leslie Hore-Belisha, financial secretary to the treasury, declared in a London speech, "we are not only recovering but are shaping Britain anew."

A general improvement in British trade statistics which show the debt balance fell last year from £104,000,000 in 1931 to £29,000,000 in 1932 and that the adverse trade balance for the same period was reduced from £408,000,000 to £259,000,000, is noted in the statistics.

After reciting figures which testified to increased trade in several departments, Mr. Hore-Belisha proclaimed the trend "one of the most miraculous rehabilitations ever recorded in history."

If we take the same invisible receipts as we had in 1931 we should actually be £15,000,000 on the right side," he said. "We imported less food and more raw material and exported more manufactured goods in 1932 than in 1931."

Returning Arms To Italy

Austrian Government Sending Back Rifles and Machine Guns

Vienna.—The Austrian government will send the return to Italy of 50,000 rifles and 200 machine guns over which an international situation occurred, Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss has announced.

He said, however, the government will not comply with the "drastic demands" of the Italian government demanding the return or the destruction of arms recently shipped into Austria from Italy.

The chancellor said he did not plan to make any formal reply to the note which suggested the transportation of the arms violated the St. Germain treaty.

He contended there had been no violation of the treaty.

He contended, he continued, the Austrian government will speed up as far as possible the completion of the "repair" of the weapons shipped from Italy. Italy is now settling, he said, the question of the return of the arms.

Barter Plans

Now Prepared To Conduct Trade Without Financial Guarantee

Calgary, Alberta.—Bona fide barter plans to the Federal Government have been established and the syndicate sponsoring the bartering of goods in the west has been set up.

From Soviet Russia is now prepared to conduct the trade without financial guarantee from the Canadian government.

This was the declaration of G. G. Serkau, head of the syndicate, in a telegram to the annual conference of the Western Livestock Union here.

The convention went on record in support of the barter plan and urged immediate action to be taken.

Mr. Serkau's telegram said the only assurance now required was that variations in customs regulations detrimental to Soviet products, would not be placed against them during the life of the agreement. The convention by resolution asked that this assurance be given.

Japs Press Forward

Railway Line in Manchuria Has Been Seized

Chinchow, Manchuria.—The entire Chinchow-Peipiao railway was in the hands of the Japanese army, and the Peipiao terminus they were provided with an excellent railroad jumping-off place for their drive to clear the Chinese forces out of the province of Jehol.

When General Yoshinichi Suzuki's troops marched into Peipiao they found the city deserted. The railroad tunnel from Nanjing, a few miles to the east, had been damaged by the Chinese, who also attempted to keep up a bridge to check the Japanese advance.

From Peipiao the Japanese will move across the province to the city of Jehol. Thus far, according to army sources, the operations have been merely preliminary to the major offensive.

To Carry On

New York.—President-Elect Roosevelt has invited Norman H. Davis to continue as head of the United States armament department, and gave orders to carry on the present American policy in this respect.

Inquiry Into Spread Between Milk Prices

Premier Moves Gives Notice Of Move In House

Ottawa, Ont.—Premier R. B. Bennett has given notice he will move in the House of Commons to empower the agricultural committee to inquire into the spread between milk prices in Canada. He would instruct the committee "to ascertain the facts connected with the production, collection, manufacture, distribution and marketing of milk and milk products throughout the Dominion of Canada, with power to examine and inquire into all aspects of the question and report their findings to the House."

Assessment Is Cut

Vancouver Cuts \$200,000 From Taxation On C.N. Property

Vancouver, B.C.—City assessment on the uncompleted Canadian National hotel was reduced \$200,000 by the city council sitting as a court of revision.

Valuation on the Canadian National hotel was reduced at the foot of Main Street was reduced at the same time from \$800,000 to \$750,000.

In all, the city of Vancouver reduced taxes this year on \$250,000 worth of improvements owned by the Canadian National Railway.

NOW LOOKING FOR RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH U.S.

Ottawa, Ont.—Early initiation of negotiations with the United States looking to a reciprocal trade agreement are favored by the Liberal party. At a caucus of Liberal members of the senate and House of Commons the reciprocity resolution brought before the House of Commons by William Duff (Lib., Antigonish-Guyabour) was endorsed.

The action of the Liberal parliamentarians followed a debate in the House of Commons, in which Premier H. H. Bennett stated the government was ready to enter into a reciprocal trade agreement, but expressed his belief that it would not be possible to launch negotiations.

The only definite immediate result of the Liberal caucus decision as seen in parliamentary circles is that Mr. Duff's resolution will not be withdrawn, as Mr. Bennett suggested it.

It will be made the subject of further debate and, if time permits before private members' periods are cut off, will be forced to a vote.

New York.—A special Washington dispatch printed in the New York Times says Henry Morganthau, 2nd, close cousin of President-Elect Franklin Roosevelt, made a recent visit to Ottawa, and it links the visit with present talk in Ottawa of trade reciprocity between the Dominion and the United States.

The dispatch declares the American president-elect sent Mr. Morganthau, son of the former American ambassador to Turkey, to Ottawa for the express purpose of ascertaining prospects for working out a reciprocal tariff understanding. It does not, however, which Ottawa officials, if any, were interviewed by the emissary.

A NEW WORLD'S RECORD

FINANCE MINISTER ILL

Don E. N. Rhodes, Canadian Minister of Finance, took up his duties at Ottawa ten days ago against the advice of his medical advisers, has been again forced to relinquish his duties owing to ill-health. This means that the Prime Minister may have to prepare the 1933-34 budget.

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Eminent Lawyer Dead

John S. Ewart, K.C., Retired Practitioner Of Profession In Winnipeg

Ottawa, Ont.—Death has closed the long career of John S. Ewart, K.C., one of Canada's most eminent constitutional authorities, distinguished lawyer and author. He was 85 years old and had been ill since New Year's, when he suffered a heart attack.

Mr. Ewart was widely known for his championship of the cause of Canadian autonomy. He held the view this country should be an independent nation long before the present Dominion status within the empire was defined.

Born and educated in Toronto, Mr. Ewart went west after he was called to the bar and after practicing his profession with success in Winnipeg, came to Ottawa to carry on an extensive supreme court practice.

He was the author of several authoritative legal text books and of many essays, articles and pamphlets on constitutional, political and historical subjects.

Appeal Of Colombia

League Of Nations Tries To Find Means Of Settlement For Amazon Conflict

Geneva, Switzerland.—The council of the League of Nations heard the appeal of Colombia for intervention by the League against Peru's aggression, "undertook to find a just and equitable settlement for the conflict of the upper Amazon."

A committee of three was instructed to study the problem and through consultation with Colombian and Peruvian representatives seek a solution upon a basis of conciliation as provided by the League covenant.

CAMPBELL SETS A NEW WORLD SPEED MARK

Daytona Beach, Fla.—Great Britain's speed was skyrocketed to new heights by Sir Malcolm Campbell in a daring race against time along the ocean.

In two blistering runs over the beach, Campbell set a new world record of 274.4 miles an hour.

He also established a new record of 272.46 miles an hour over one kilometre in a daring race against time along the ocean.

Driving a long, streamlined Bluebird car, equipped with a 270-horsepower engine, Sir Malcolm clipped 94 of a second off his previous record of 236.98 for a mile and increased the mark by 18.1 miles an hour.

On his first run the British driver attained the astounding speed of 274.46 miles an hour.

On his second run he was over the beach, paralleled on one side by a bounding surf and on the other by high, irregular sand dunes.

His time for the mile on that run was 13.16 seconds. His second trial, made in the opposite direction, clocked at 13.30 seconds for a speed of 270.676 miles an hour.

Returning to the grandstand after his trials he greeted by cheering spectators, Sir Malcolm characterized his race as "the worst ride I ever had in my life." He was forced to steer the bouncing car over the course with only one hand, as he had injured the other a week ago in making repairs to the machine.

Sir Malcolm covered the kilometre, which is approximately five-eighths of a mile, in 8.16 seconds for a speed of 274.46 miles an hour.

On his second run over that distance he was clocked at 8.24 seconds for a speed of 271.472 miles an hour.

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BILL TO LOWER FREIGHT RATES IS DEFEATED

Ottawa, Ont.—The House of Commons turned down a bill designed to lower freight rates on grain moving westward from prairie points. By a vote of 97 to 56 second reading was turned down after Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, said the four western provinces had agreed to a proposed reduction by 50 per cent. the spread between export and domestic rates on feed grain.

The measure was sponsored by Thomas Reid (Lib., New Westminster), who claimed discrimination was being shown against British Columbia in grain rates.

The four western provinces, said the railway minister, had agreed to a proposal, first discussed at the Dominion-Frontier Conference, to reduce freight rates. He suggested there be no action on the Reid bill until this had been settled.

Conservative opposition against the Reid bill and were joined by two Liberals, A. A. Hogg, Winnipeg, and Humphrey Allchurch, Hamilton, Liberals, who claim it is a man.

Dr. Manion, Minister of Railways, expressed surprise the member for New Westminster should propose the bill to a vote after the announcement by the minister that a temporary rate agreement had been reached, notwithstanding the objections of the four western provinces.

Enfranchising Indians

Opposition Is Encountered At Ottawa On Proposal

Ottawa, Ont.—Hon. T. G. Murphy, head of the Indian Department, raised a storm of protest in the House of Commons when he proposed changes in the manner of enfranchising Indians. Opposition members claimed the suggestion would compel Indians to become naturalized Canadians.

An amendment to the Indian Act was proposed after the superintendent-general of Indian Affairs to appoint a board which, after a hearing, would report on the status of any Indian to be enfranchised.

The amendment would provide that action must be preceded by the opinion of an Indian council of Indians following a majority vote of the band.

Mr. Murphy said there are in Canada many Indians who should accept the full responsibilities of citizenship. He gave an instance of an Indian who was engaged in manufacturing, but who sought to evade the Sales Tax on the ground he was a ward of the government. He said he would like the superintendent-general power to deal with such cases.

Advocate More Spending

Crusade In Britain To Spend For Unemployment

London, Eng.—In Great Britain a crusade to spend more, Streets in Paddington are hung with posters "Spend for Employment," "Idle money means idle hands," that "when someone stops buying someone stops making."

"We have in my view," says Sir Arthur Salter, former director of the League of Nations economic section, "gone much too far in discouraging useful capital expenditure by local authorities. Our finances and our credit are now in a better position than that of any other great country."

Scouts Honor Head

Ottawa, Ont.—The Dominion's 62,000 Boy Scouts and 30,000 Girl Scouts on Feb. 22, maintained the Canadian link of the world's Scout movement, which annually celebrates the joint birthday of Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, respective head and organizational thought of the world.

Asks For Correspondence

Ottawa, Ont.—George Cook, United Farmer member for Macleod, seeks all correspondence passed between the province of Alberta and the Dominion Government relating to the failure of the City of Calgary to pay New York premiums on a bond issue on the new year.

In Germany, sugar—both for cattle feed and for the human consumption—will be produced on a commercial scale from wood waste.

Aviation Problems

Subject For Debate Before Interested Audience In London

Four days after the 67th anniversary of its foundation the Royal Aeronautical Society, which is the oldest organization devoted to aerial matters in the world, held the first debate in its history. A crowded audience in a London lecture hall listened for two hours to come of the leading men in British aviation as they spoke on various aspects of official control of flying, centered around the motion before the assembly that "civil aviation differs from military aviation and should be treated accordingly."

C. R. Farley, president of the society, excused the innovation on the ground the motion touched on matters of vital import to the future of British flying. General J. E. B. Seely, now chairman of the Air League, answered emphatically those who believed the air weapon was of all means of warfare the most cruel. He cited the terrible effects of blockade as practiced against the central powers in the last great war as part of his proof that the air arm, properly employed, was more humane than any other means of forcing an enemy to sue for peace.

Members of the House of Commons, notably Capt. J. H. D. Sayers, deplored the ignorance of aviation that marked the "mother of parliaments" as the present day and the entire absence of internal displays by the majority of politicians in one of the most significant happenings of the 20th century. Handley Page, pioneer aircraft constructor and airline operator, had much to say about the extraordinary workings in Europe of the present system of air transport subsidies. He urged the pseudo-military systems, masquerading under the guise of commercial ventures in some countries, which could only be countered by drastic revision of subsidy arrangements and by placing all air transport on a real business footing.

He showed that 14 countries in Europe expended more than £4,000,000 annually in direct subsidy to air transport lines. Only one of these nations—Holland—shares with Great Britain the possession of air lines which are approaching real commercial and economic operation.

Mr. Handley Page made the assumption that the passengers arriving on the continental airlines in a year weighed approximately 15,000 tons (at 12 persons to a ton) and on this basis he arrived at the astonishing conclusion that the carriage of every airline passenger costs about 16 in direct subsidy. This was explained by observers that many of the present routes were operated for political and military rather than commercial reasons, by reason of which are uneconomic because they are designed with an eye to political military eventualities.

England and Holland were showing the way to real commercial exploitation of the aeroplane. The sooner all of the world's air liners are run on a similar basis, the better for aviation, he declared.

Physician Takes To Air

Oklahoma Doctor Looks After Patients In Five States

Mangum, Oklahoma, boasts of a physician who has a unique method of carrying on his medical practice. Dr. G. Fowler Broder virtually has taken his practice "up in the air," and estimates he travels approximately 50,000 miles by airplane yearly caring for his patients.

Dr. Broder, in his "air ambulance," a four-engine monoplane, administers to patients in five states—Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Kansas and Louisiana.

A Perfect Landlord

New York Man Carrying Tenants Until Times Improve

Mostly sympathetic to the perfect landlord. He returned a cheque to the Poor and Aims Department of New York, which was to pay him for back rent from tenants who have become charge of the city.

Bylaws returned the cheque, saying that as all his tenants were honest and had been living in his homes long enough to own it he would carry them along until times got better.

During a carnival in the Southern States a Senator rode a jackass up the steps of the state capitol. Arithmetic calculation assures us that one and one make two.

Rhode Island bent, creeping bent, and Canadian blues are the best grasses to plant in shady places.

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BALDWIN OPENS A WONDER LABORATORY AT CAMBRIDGE



A wonder laboratory for research work was opened by the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin at Cambridge this month which contains apparatus which will split the atom on a scale unknown before. The building is the new Ludwig Mond Laboratory where the Russian scientist, Professor Kapigian (right), will carry on his atomic research. The photo on the left shows part of the laboratory in which can be seen a hydrogen liquefier for making liquid temperature minus 253 centigrade.

Color Protection For Foods

Green Is Most Useful With Black As Second Best

The department of agriculture has published patented the discovery that oil-bearing foods are best protected from the sun's rays by grass green or black. The discovery was based on the findings of Mayne B. Cox, a young chemist, who ascertained that green is the most desirable for food protection from rancidity, and black is a second best.

Approximately \$1,000,000 worth of food spoils annually in the United States the department finds, and believes insulation of the color protection will go a long way in saving foods. Cox reported that food exposed in clear glass containers spoiled most quickly, that yellowish or bluish green failed to protect.

The green must be of the chlorophyll hue, scientifically described as the portion of the spectrum lying between 4,900 and 5,600 angstrom units. The established protection applies to oil-bearing foods, but Cox is continuing experimentation to ascertain if other colors will guard the sweetness and purity of non-oil-bearing foods.

The green protective principle applies to butter, salad oil, lard, pecans, cashew nuts, potato chips, mayonnaise, whole wheat flour, cornmeal, many bakery products and foods containing some quantity of oil. Sunlight hastens the photo-chemical decomposition of milk. Experiments have shown, Cox said, that ultra-violet and infra red rays cause quick decomposition of certain foods.

Ex-Kaiser Has Mascot

Sacket One Belonged To King

The ex-Kaiser still keeps it, it is said, the mascot which was given by a little girl to King William of Prussia on the eve of the battle of Sedan in 1870. It is a sashet containing what once was a sprig of four-leaved clover. After the defeat of the French the King returned the mascot to the child with the wish that it would bring her as much luck as it had brought him; but years after the ex-Kaiser bought it back and during the war carried it everywhere, it is said.

Shorten Length Of River

Engineers Have Cut Ten Miles Off The Mississippi

Ten miles was clipped off the length of the Mississippi River when government engineers, using tons of dynamite, blasted a hole into the embankment at Diamond Point, south of Natchez, and allowed the river to flow into a new channel. It took two dredges working in opposite directions nearly three months to cut the channel through the point and the dynamite did the rest.

An organization of nature-lovers is asking Congress to pick a national tree. Without wishing to prejudice the thing, we'd say off-hand that the plum appeals most strongly to the chosen representatives of the people.

Mother: "What made you stay so late home a hot fire?" Daughter (dreamily): "No, mother, I'd hardly call him that."

No living species of birds have teeth.

An airplane of 100 horse-power costs between \$2,500 and \$1,000.

Ancient Egyptian Breeds

Papiri Shows Life As It Was 2,000 Years Ago

Even as United States legislators of the present and those of Canada in the not too distant past, governments had their problems in regulating the beer business back in 254 B.C. From ancient Papiri, some of them filled with worm holes, research workers at Columbia university are evoking a picture of life as it was 2,000 years ago.

One group of the documents shows that in ancient Egypt brewing was under government regulation. The state furnished a given amount of barley each year to the brewers and demanded a certain amount of beer in return. A letter written by Apollonius, Ptolemy's treasurer, on May 21, 254 B.C., recalls a brewer over the coals for furnishing the government beer from only 11 bushels of barley instead of the 12 bushels he had contracted to make into beer.

Prepare For 1933 Crop

To Be No Deliberate Cut In Acreage On Western Farms

While some members of agrarian bodies in the three prairie provinces favor curtailment of wheat planting this spring, there will be no deliberate policy of acreage reduction, farm leaders believe.

At annual conventions the farm organizations have gone on record as favoring an international conference of chief wheat exporting countries with a view to working out common policy of decreased production. Unless all exporting countries were to fall in line, they declared, Canada could not afford to take such a step alone. Reduction of wheat output in the Dominion might cause loss of export markets.

A Very Old Port

Southampton has been an important trading center for the interchange of British and foreign goods ever since the days of the Phoenicians and Ancient Greeks 1,300 years ago. Today \$70,000,000 tons of shipping enter the docks annually.

"It is time baby was christened."

"Yes, your reverence, but we don't know for certain which of his uncles has the most money."

Health Of Jobless Impaired

Millions Unable To Get Enough Food Opinion Of League Committee

In the given opinion of the health committee of the League of Nations the world crisis has now become so acute as to have serious effects on public health.

This opinion was arrived at in the light of data contained in a report submitted to the committee. This report shows that there are some 50 to 60 millions of persons in the world directly or indirectly affected by unemployment.

The report shows that a large number of unemployed in more than one country have not the means to obtain the minimum of food necessary for health, not to mention expenditure on boots, clothes and rent. But indirectly, the insufficiency of food through weakening of the body, allows disease and particularly tuberculosis, to gain hold more easily, and the psychological effects of prolonged unemployment may give rise to mental troubles.

A further problem arises from the exodus of the unemployed from towns and settlement in all countries where sanitation is often defective.

Has Peculiar Privilege

English Lord Can Use Livestock Reserved For Royal Servants

A peculiar privilege belongs to Lord Inchequin, who celebrated his thirty-sixth anniversary a few days ago. He is the only man in the United Kingdom entitled to dress his servants in scarlet liveries such as are worn by attendants upon the King. This unique privilege was granted to the family by Henry VIII, as compensation to the O'Briens of whom Lord Inchequin is titular chief, for relinquishing a claim to the sovereignty of Southern Ireland. The O'Briens were Kings of Munster for centuries.

Young Writer—The art in telling a story consists of knowing what to leave unsaid.

Married Friend—It doesn't make much difference, my boy. My experience is that she finds out anyway.

Bulletin (Sydney).

No artist can paint a self-made man as big as he thinks he is.

Trapper Reports Fox Scarce

Catch In Fox Reliance Area Mostly White Fox

Contrary to most reports this year from the Northwest Territories, furs in and around Fort Reliance are plentiful, according to E. K. McMurtry, and a trapper who was forced to return to civilization by illness. He arrived in Edmonton on the N.A.R. train from McMurtry after his first aeroplane flight from Fort Resolution with Canadian Airways pilots.

McFarland, who has been trapping in the north for the last seven years, reported the mildest winter in the Fort Reliance area since he has been there. Winds have been exceptionally strong, however. The catch was made mostly white fox three this year, he stated.

Last October he saw huge caribou herds ranging in number from 10,000 to 40,000 animals.

"People down here would never believe how large these herds are," he said, "it fell within half a mile of them and it was a sight worth a lot of money to a fur producer," he explained.

The average trapper in the Northwest Territories is continually in debt. Once you get up there it is hard to get the money to make the next expensive trip out again," he stated.

McFarland was taken ill and was brought into Fort Reliance by a referring to a trapper, from his cabin 120 miles east of the fort on the headwaters of the Thelon River. He came down with the R.C.M.P. pilot, who flew to Resolution and on to McMurtry by aeroplane.

Use Of Narcotics

Alberta May Take Matter Up With Federal House To Check Evil

Action to check the illegal use of narcotics in Alberta will be taken up with the federal government, according to statements made in the legislature by Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture.

At present, the minister was speaking of investigations of the reported prevalence of doping or drugging of race horses in Alberta, about which inquiries had been made in the House last year by Col. F. C. Jamieson, Conservative, Edmonton, and J. J. Bowen, Liberal, Calgary.

In referring to the question, Hon. Mr. Hoadley said it was one of supreme importance, mentioning, from the speaker's point of view, that the evil ever got into the hands of people to be used indiscriminately. It was a matter which would be taken up with the authorities in Ottawa he declared.

To meet the problem of the growing population and resultant congestion in mental institutions in this province, the government proposes to make use of one of the agricultural schools, it was stated by the minister. The school is in relation to the chronic female cases in mental institutions and it is these which it proposes to place in one of the agricultural schools.

As capital expenditures were taken in these times, the school would serve as a stop gap and it was hoped that the House would approve the scheme, he said.

Moslem Pilgrims Use Cars

Machines Have Replaced Camels Caravans To Large Degree

The camel has at last been affected by the machine age. Moslem pilgrims who cross the Arabian Desert to the holy city of Mecca, near the famed Red Sea, now use the automobile to a large degree instead of the camel, according to the commerce department.

Camel caravans were formerly employed extensively to transport the pious overland from Egypt, Syria, Iraq and other parts of the Moslem world to the place of pilgrimage.

Hard-surfaced roads have replaced caravan routes.

Had His Sympathy

Years ago, a young lawyer, M. H. Aylesworth, now president of the National Broadcasting Co., was defending a western farmer against some bankers who held an overdue mortgage against Aylesworth's client, on which they were trying to foreclose. The farmer lost, and when informed he would have to give up his farm, burst into tears.

"Don't cry, please," one of the bankers said sympathetically, "think of you bankers going into the farming business."

It has just been discovered that in 1816 London had a baby clinic where mothers could take their children and receive advice.

Garden Notes

Developing The Reliance Garden To Its Full Possibility

(By Gordon Lindsay Smith)

In the Old Country a vegetable garden, like the one on the hill on the hill, includes every month in the year. In other words, the man across the Atlantic expects a continuous supply from his vegetable patch. A very different is the case here where the average man is content if he can have new potatoes ready by early July, and corn and tomatoes by the middle of August. There is nothing much expected before the end of June, nor after mid-September; that is, if we except some potatoes and possibly a pumpkin or two put away for winter use.

But while we are not favoured with a very long growing season, it is true we have compensation in hotter sunshine and longer hours of daylight which permit us to grow more things than Britain, for instance, can import, and if we take full advantage of the long lists of vegetables we can grow, our calendar might be extended almost the year round. In the winter, besides enjoying our own cabbage, carrots, potatoes, turnips and peas, we may have fresh rhubarb and mushrooms growing in the same place.

If we possess a hot bed or bit of a greenhouse we may have lettuce, cress and radish ready for the table in March. Asparagus, rhubarb, peas, and successful plants may be the first thing in the spring, and these are followed by lettuce, radish, spinach and similar things which are grown after sowing in May or June.

After planting, fifty days which are the earliest peas are ready and by using an early, medium and late variety, we can have a continuous supply. The first thinning of beans makes excellent greens and are taken out six weeks after sowing. Baby carrots are delicious and are ready about the same time. By making several sowings and using early, medium and late varieties, we can have a continuous supply of vegetables over the entire growing season. Late white corn will remain green after sowing in May or June, and after frost if we cut stalks and all and store, and tomatoes will continue to ripen until Christmas if vines are sown in the greenhouse in the early spring, and by gradually extending the use of new things into the fall, we can have everything offered in the seed catalogue, we can develop our vegetable garden to its full possibilities.

General Layouts—Though we exercise our ingenuity or architectural skill and our pocket books to the utmost, a house without growing things in it is but half complete. Something is needed to soften the harsh lines of the modern architecture, and to make the garden to Mother Earth. To do this the gardener uses a variety of material, grass, flower beds, and shrubs, and trees. The general theory is the same in all cases, but the effects are individual. If the property is our own we will plant things that are in the way of creepers and shrubbery, but if we simply are a tenant and expect to move in the near future, we may as well plant things that are entirely and make a fairly good job of it, because under this heading we have vines which will grow from ten to fifteen feet in a single season and tall plants, such as Cosmos, Mexican Sunflower and Castor Beans, that will serve excellently in place of perennial shrubs. Even in the case of a property owner, it is a good thing to plant in plenty of annuals during the first few years, when the other plants are getting established.

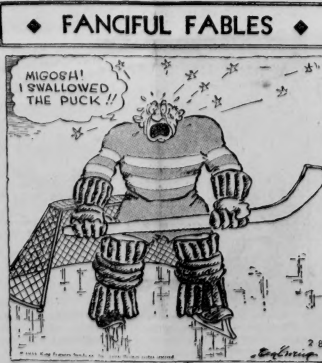
Most formal gardens are only the most expert can handle straight lines and the most generally in front, is the simplest and most effective way of handling the flowers. Against the house one can use any of the clinging vines, while semi-climbing things like the Ranting Rose, Dutchman's Pipe and narrow California Cedars close to the walls are effective.

Magistrate—"The traffic policeman says you got sarcastic with him."

Mr. Nagger—"But I didn't intend to be. He talked to me like my wife does, and I forgot myself and answered, 'Yes, my dear!'"

Radio fans of Germany are demanding moral political news from foreign countries and more non-partisan local political reviews.

Economical farmers in Argentina are rebuilding old stationary threshers for use this season.



Unique Plant Is Set Up In Ontario Town For Extraction Of Radium From Pitchblende

A prospector high above Great Bear Lake looked down. Strangers on the shore of the lake heard him. The next year he returned and found pitchblende, mineral from which radium is derived. From that casual glance came Canada's first radium refinery at Port Hope, Ont.

It's a queer place, this refinery. A long concrete building surrounded by a high wire fence. A strange place. The front door is locked. The fence seems insurmountable. A watchman at the gate scrutinizes people closely. A show of credentials and finally, admittance.

A long white table covered with jars of minerals. A big safe. Bunsen burners, one burning steadily. A small room filled with mineral, "stewing" over the burner.

In the background the factory. Huge tanks on one side. On the other, a maze of pipes, stairs, earthenware crucibles, pots. On the left the tanks for uranium extraction. On the right, the main part of the production of the world's most valuable "salt." For it looks like salt, this lock-picked radium which is so greatly needed for cancer treatment. But there is a vast difference. A needle no larger than that used in a phlograph is worth \$500 when filled with radium.

But with M. L. Pochon, scientist who learned his trade in Paris, let us push to the heart of the matter, as Mr. Pochon says. Wooden stairways wind around the machinery. At the top is a narrow platform. There are no railings. The pitchblende, there are carboys of chemicals. Into two electrically-stirred vats the ore and chemicals are stirred. The ore is a black powder, already ground.

The mixture is heated and stirred. Strange things happen. It travels by tubes and vacuum pumps into one vat, through rubber-lined pipes. Finally the uranium and residue is drawn off. The white precipitate, leaving the radium is removed to the laboratory. The residue starts up to the top again and moves through a succession of wooden crucibles for ceramics and pigments.

But that is of minor importance. Let us follow the radium to the "lab" for the final processing.

There are dozens of quartz bowls in the "lab." The radium, in liquid solution, moves from one to the other. The liquid crystallizes. It travels on, and the bulk becoming less and less. From the big vats in which it started it moves gradually into smaller glassers and then into tiny crucibles. It reached a small container no larger than Milla's thimble. It is pure radium now, nearly ready to take its place in the fight against the dread scourge of cancer.

In many cases the radium must now be placed in surgical needles. This is a delicate and dangerous operation. For radium's emanation and radiation are dangerous. Hence the chemist, as he fills the needles, must be protected. He sits before a glass case. He places his hands in rubber gloves, through holes in the end of the case. Across the section where his chest rests runs a heavy lead pad. The rays are absorbed by lead, while the sealed glass case retains the bulk of emanation.

It takes hours to fill each tiny needle. Then the radium is weighed on scales so delicate the markings of a gram need on a sheet of paper would upset their balance. They will weigh 1,000 of a milligram, and there are 1,000 milligrams in a gram. It is delicate work.

In the laboratory too is a large vat of water. After each operation the scientist washes their hands in this vat. When the vat becomes filled it too is submitted to the final processing given the radium itself. Every possible atom of the radium is extracted, for it is of vast value.

And, as was often said of pigs at the Chicago stock-yards, everything is used but the "squeal."

Had Good Training

Cosch (to new man)—You're great! The way you hammer the line, dodge, tackle your man and work through your opponents is simply marvellous.

New Player (modestly)—I guess it all comes from my early training, sir. You see my mother used to take me shopping with her on bargain days.

Coffee grown in Guatemala last season filled 667,000 sacks.

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WHERE THE NEW WAR IS FLAMING



Here is a map showing the location of the outbreak of hostilities between Colombia and Peru, which ended a century of peace between the two nations. For many weeks Colombia and Peru have been disputing the small area about the frontier town of Leticia, which was ceded to Colombia by treaty some years ago. The dispute reached a climax with the bombing of a Colombia gunboat by Peruvian planes on the Putumayo River and the capture of the town of Tarma by Colombia forces. The disputed area is like a match in a powder magazine, as Brazil and Ecuador are likely to be drawn into the brawl before the business is settled.

Program For Recovery

Helps To Prosperity As Seen By Secretary Of U. S. Treasury

Ogden L. Mills, United States secretary of the treasury, urges as a program for recovery:

"First, a balanced budget; second, an easy money policy consistently pursued by the principal central banks; third, a definite attitude on the debt problem, not by wholesale treatment but by setting up adequate machinery to deal with different categories of debt; fourth, a settlement of the foreign debt question; fifth, a stabilization of world exchanges by a return in the first instance to the gold standard by the more important commercial and industrial countries; sixth, the lifting of arbitrary trade barriers."

This is partially a program for the United States and partially a program for the world.

For Canada, there can be drawn up a program to aid recovery that would be the country's most useful contribution to its own and the world's prosperity.

1. Balance the federal budget.
 2. Balance the provincial budgets.
 3. Reduce local taxation.
- All else is secondary and most of the other aids to recovery would follow naturally.—Financial Post.

Canadian Airways

More Than a Million Miles Flown By Machines In 1932

Nearly 9,000 passengers were carried by the Canadian Airways in 1932, according to operating statistics released recently.

Passengers carried on mail lines numbered 807, on other lines of the company, 8,963.

The mail carried during the year amounted to 299,065 pounds. Freight and express carried by Canadian Airways' planes totaled 1,570,136 pounds.

More than a million miles were flown by Canadian Airways machines in 1932. Of this total, 237,372 were flown on mail lines and 1,006,833 were flown on the company's other lines.

Two hundred pounds of hay, corn, and roots make a day's meal for an elephant.

Issues Warning

Says United States Is Inviting War By Its Weakness

A stern warning that the United States is "inviting war" by its "weakness" in naval strength was made by Rear-Admiral William A. Moffett.

The outspoken chief of naval aeronautics said American "are too busy loading that we are the greatest nation on earth."

"It never seems to occur to us, in our country," he said, "that another nation may declare war against us. In that event, he added, the United States will find itself in a position to resist."

Moffett addressed the Naval Academy Graduates' Association of New York at its annual banquet. His listeners heard a frank discussion of events in the Far East and prospects for continued world peace.

The admiral was bitter in his criticism of this nation for being a party to the Washington treaty of 1922. "We left everything out but our shirt tail when we signed the Washington treaty," he said.

Moffett expressed veiled warnings of what Japan might accomplish by building a navy for the puppet state of Manchukuo. "Such a navy would not be subject to treaty limitations, including the treaty ratios," he said.

More Radio Licenses

Increasing Number Of People Shown To Be Using Radios

People are buying radios and taking out licenses for them in increasing degree, says the monthly statement of the radio branch of the marine department. For the 10 months of the fiscal year ending January, over 100,000 more licenses were issued than in the whole of the previous year. The 10 months' total was 716,533, as compared with 588,333 in the fiscal year ended in 1932.

The teacher was putting questions to the class.

"What do we call a man," he asked, "who keeps on talking and talking when people are no longer interested?"

"Please, sir," replied a boy, "a teacher."

FASCIST CANCELLOR AND HIS CONSERVATIVE AIDE



Here is the first picture of Adolf Hitler (left), to arrive in Canada since his elevation to the Chancellorship of Germany. With the Nazi leader is Colonel Franz von Papen, former Chancellor, who is now Vice-Chancellor in Hitler's cabinet and Dictator of Prussia.

Fastest Train In The World, Operated In Germany, Has The Speed Of An Aeroplane

Speedy as an airplane, cheaper than a locomotive, cheaper too, perhaps, than automobile transportation, the new German Diesel-motored express train has stood all its test trips with a success that has attracted the attention of railroad men from all over the world, and now the "flying Hamburger" has been entered as the "fastest train on earth" for regular service on the Hamburg-Berlin route beginning in March.

Personal experience of the "flying train," as the Germans call it, is sufficient to bring conviction, that this may after all be the railroads' answer to steadily growing competition of automobiles. It is sufficient, too, to justify the inclusion of the "flying Hamburger" in that remarkable series of post-war technical achievements by German engineers—the Seggins, the Europa, the Bremen and the "Do-X."

The long, low, violet, and cream colored, stream-lined car, pulls out of the station in Berlin at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. The 100 passengers, luxuriously accommodated, are scarcely aware that even before the train has cleared the station local switches the speed has reached the average top of a thorough express in the open country. At sixty miles an hour the vibration is hardly perceptible.

Beyond the suburbs the speed increases to seventy, eighty, and then on a straightaway it jumps to ninety miles an hour. Now there are very few persons in the world who have travelled ninety miles an hour on a railroad train, but any traveller who has ridden the fast transcontinental trains of America knows how it feels to be going at seventy or eighty.

We were sure the "flying Hamburger" was not making more than twenty-five when our hosts asked us to visit the locomotive's compartment. There, up in front, the speedometer showed ninety, then ninety-five, then 100 and finally hovered around the maximum, 104 miles an hour, the fastest speed ever reached by a motor-driven, propellerless vehicle on rails.

Controlled this speed by controlling every adjustment of the combined Diesel-engine, dynamo-motor, the underman had but one movement to make. The entire control is in a single hand, simple as the control of a street car.

Our vibration was even less than in an ordinary Pullman at half the speed. One good reason is the under-slung construction, and this is unique in the "flying Hamburger," for here the inventor, Dr. Friedrich Fuhr, director of the Federal Railways, solved for the first time, the problem of compressing the whole motive power, consisting of two 110-horse-power Diesel engines and two electric generators, in two compact units, slung just above the rails, so that the centre of gravity is very near the roadbed and the train hugs the ground so closely that it can take curves at double the speed of an ordinary train.

But up in front the sense of velocity became impressive. The rails stretched out in endless bands of silver and they poured down the side of our hooded monster at a rate that made one gasp. An express train, in boring along on a parallel track in our direction, seemed standing still as we shot past.

We were going at a speed of forty-five meters a second. The German rails are fifteen meters apart. Some idea

of what 104 miles an hour is may be gained from the fact we were hitting three railties a second. This was so fast it blurred the clicks into a steady hum.

Back in the passengers' compartment nobody noticed the speed, and the waiters from the buffet bar served soup and coffee with no more difficulty than on the dinner of the North Express. We pulled into Hamburg at 12:30, and a vast crowd peered over the embankment railings to watch the goggle-eyed snout of the "flying train" now to rest just two hours and twenty minutes after it had left Berlin. We had cut nearly an hour off the ordinary train time from Berlin to Hamburg, and had covered the 187 miles at an average of eighty miles an hour.

But the train had just warmed up. Without refueling, of course, on the necessity of stopping for anything, the "flying Hamburger" can run 1,300 miles, or from Berlin to Paris and back, non-stop. It could be made to develop an average speed much higher than eighty miles an hour, but not on the existing road track. An extra track from Berlin to Hamburg would make possible an average speed of 100 miles an hour, so that the trip between these two cities could be made in under two hours.

But the profitability of the "flying Hamburger" depends, of course, on its cost. The first unit cost \$80,000 to build, according to Dr. Fuhr. This is more than it would cost in anything like mass production. On the operating cost, according to Dr. Fuhr, is one-fourth the cost of running a steam locomotive train with its crew and carrying capacity.

At the moment its speed is also greater, from station to station, than the normal express. "Fifteen now in use in Germany would require an hour and a half from field to field, but another hour has to be added for the stopping time. In the field, making a total of two hours and thirty minutes against the "flying Hamburger's" two hours and twenty minutes."

Public Misunderstandings

Sole Obstacle In The Way Of War Debt Settlement

The need for an attitude by the layman in economics similar to that of the layman in preventive science was urged by Sir Norman, who was at the Oxford Luncheon Club. In that way only, he said, could we be sure that our society would not relapse into utter chaos.

Sir Norman, who has just returned from the United States, said that public misunderstanding there was the chief obstacle to the settlement of the debt question. "We are going to face the matter of debt settlement," he said, "in a period of great bitterness in attitudes on the part of the United States which will postpone the general financial and economic settlement. The squandering owing to American policy and attitude is not due to the fact that Americans are more avaricious than anyone else."

"I believe sincerely that their attitude is just similar to that of ours on reparations 15 years ago. Broadly the situation is that you have one side in the United States and the economists, all the experts, and all the bankers standing either for cancellation or ruthless scaling down of the debts. On the other side of the fence you have the great multitudes, the electorate, and the politicians standing for payment to the last dot. The error of the politicians in the presence of popular misunderstanding is intense."—Manchester Guardian.

The Pied Piper of Hamelin has taken to the air. Swearing tails and mice made a sudden appearance in the North Caucasus area in Russia, and became so destructive, appeals for help were made. A squadron of five aeroplanes was dispatched to the district and by use of poison dropped from the air succeeded in exterminating them.

"Smith wants me to lend him \$5. Do you advise me to do so?"

"You would be doing me a personal favor."

"How is that?"

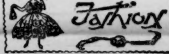
"If he does not get the money from you he will come to me."

Editor—"My boy, your punctuation and grammar are something fierce."

Literary Aspirant—"Then there is no hope for me?"

Sure there is, try dialect stories."

Winnipeg Newspaper Union



By Ruth Rogers



465

TINY GIRLS LOVE TO WEAR FREE AND EASY CLOTHES FOR PLAYTIME

And won't she love this cunning dress? The fulsome hangs from the brief French yoke. The skirt may be tucked or left to buckle with soft gathering as in the back view.

It is very dainty—and yet very practical in yellow tulle with tiny white dots and plain white trim.

Blue ground dimity with wee white polka and white contrast is another delicious scheme.

Figure, linen, gingham and seersucker are other sturdy smart suggestions.

Style No. 465 is designed for sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

Size 4 requires 1½ yards 36-inch, with ¾ yard 26-inch contrast trim.

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Keep Your YEAST CAKES handy in your kitchen

SWEET ROLLS made with Royal Yeast Cakes (overnight dough method)

In the evening dissolve 1 Royal Yeast Cake in 1/4 c. of tepid water. Add 1/2 cup sugar, 2 c. milk, add 2 1/2 cups butter and 2 1/2 cups lard, 1/2 cup sugar and 1 tsp. salt. Beat in the yeast for 3 c. flour. This makes a sponge dough. Let rise overnight.

In the morning cream 1/2 c. butter, 1/2 c. sugar, 1 tsp. cinnamon (optional), and beat into the sponge. Add 1/4 c. flour to make a dough. Knead thoroughly. Let it rise double in bulk. From this make Royal Rolls or other buns. Let rise till light. Bake about 25 min. in moderate oven, 375 F.



Buy Made-in-Canada Goods

Our free booklet, "The Royal Yeast Cake to Better Health," tells how Royal Yeast Cakes will help you to take better care of your health. Write for it today.

HEART OF THE NORTH

By

WILLIAM BYRON NOWERY

(W.N. Series)

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CHAPTER VI.—Continued.
"Go ahead, take it and use it, Alan!"

"But I'm not bringing it back. I'm leaving this country in it. How much?"

Drummond was all tangled in Alan's swift words. "That canoe isn't worth a lot. . . . You're leaving this country. . . . The motor cost me a hundred but it's three years old. . . . You're not bringing it back?"

"I guess fifty dollars, Alan. That's what in the name of—?"

Alan gave him the fifty and strode out the door.

Down the terrace at the steeple landing, Joyce was waiting for him, as he had asked her. Laying his pack in Drummond's canoe and untying the canoe, Alan stood holding it, hat in hand, for a few last words with Joyce.

He said slowly, lengthening these last moments with her. "Joyce, I'm going away. I'm going after those six men. Bill will tell you something about it. I arranged with him to visit you whenever he can, and old Dad Pence is going back to the Alaska to be company for you."

"Though she asked no questions about his trip, her dark eyes were big with wonder. Alan was tempted to tell her all. He could depend on her not to breathe one word of it. A score of times he had confided political secrets to her and she had given him invaluable information gleaned from Indians and traders."

But his plan was a desperate gamble, and Joyce would surely recognize it as such. She might lose faith in so dubious a venture. And he thought

"I'll be entirely out of the country, out of it for weeks and weeks. She mustn't know that; she'd feel too terribly alone; she might even come to believe I've deserted her, as I did last winter. But if she thinks I'm still here in the Waterways, perhaps he would be working secretly, till he kept up hope."

"Joyce," he instructed her, "I'll like for you, there at the trading post, to question these Indians and meet with them when they bring in poultry. You might pick up some information about those six men."

"With due care, Alan. And if there's anything else, to help you."

"There isn't except to keep your courage up and be careful of yourself. I'll give you promises to take care of yourself there on the Alaska, I'll go away feeling a mighty lot happier. I'll be worrying about you."

"I'll get along, Alan," she said simply.

As she gave him her hand, wishing him good fortune in his venture, Alan had a vision of the lonely, fear-laden weeks ahead of Joyce. He was all sympathy and tenderness for her—so brave a girl, so loyal to her dad, so spirited and pretty.

He was shaken with the temptation to tell Joyce of the secret and powerful circumstances which had torn him away from her and made inevitable his engagement to Elizabeth. He had done Joyce a wrong; he owed her a confession and an explanation of his motive. But there were reasons that kept him silent. He had fought that fight in his own conscience; he had accepted deliberately. To tell Joyce of it now would avail nothing. He felt that Joyce, however much she had loved him once, had gone back to the casual friendship with him now, and a resurrection of their intimacy would be painful to them both.

"That's good. But I mean, any trouble with these 'breeds or Simoes'?" He spoke rather beligerently toward a hypothetical enemy of hers.

"The slightest bit," Joyce assured him. That was not exactly true; a couple of incidents of the last week had been a little ugly. But she felt she could guard herself against those cowardly men.

She asked rather hesitantly, "Has anything happened at Fort Endurance?"

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This last week had been a feverishly busy one for her. With no hesitation she was sacrificing the entire trading stock. Word of her good bargains had gone out by moose-trail telegraph, and the peltry was rolling in beyond all her expectations. Her days were from twenty to twenty-four hours long. Hasty meals for herself and old Dad Pence. Sleep in broken bits when she could snatch an hour or so. Sorting and grading furs as expertly as any man. It was work for any two men, and she was doing it lone-handed, earning the fur-dollars to fight her dad's battle.

Faithfully carrying out Alan's instructions, she had done a very effective work on her own account. But she failed to glean the slightest hint of information.

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Your druggist is authorized to return your old Kruschen for a new one. We will send the latest Kruschen, 75c. package, to you. Kruschen, 75c. package, to you. Kruschen, 75c. package, to you.

since, Bill?" She was thinking of Elizabeth's waiting time, and she was waiting time crowded out over her father's trouble. It took an effort to speak of it. Bill knew more of Alan's plans than she did. He might know the answer to that question.

He said: "No, nothing much has happened. I'm in a little bit of a fix. Haskel has made Whipple a corporal. Imagine that! The new doctor for Hershel Island came past on his way home and looked at Alan's cabin. He couldn't do any more than Father Claverly has done. Larry's gotten some strength back, and that's about all. He's in a little bit of a fix. His leg is all busted. The doctor said Larry 'd be permanently crippled. No hope of anything better."

"Have they sent— is Dad still there?"

"Yes. We can't spare a man to take him out. He'll be there a week or ten days yet."

"You'll tell him about my good luck here, Bill? And tell him I'll be with him soon as I can get home."

Bill nodded. Personally he had thought this news might lift Dave MacMillan out of his despondency. Dave's state of mind was causing Bill anxiety. Resenting any kindness, he had sunk into sullen mood, uncares, hopeless—a man brooding self-desolation.

Joyce forced herself to ask, "Have you heard anything at all of Alan, Bill?"

"No, not a word. I don't expect to for some time."

"You must know where he is and what he's doing. . . ."

Bill realized she was asking him to tell her of Alan's venture. He wanted to tell her, and he knew he could trust her, but Alan had asked him not to let her know where he'd gone, and Alan might have personal reasons for it.

He lied: "No, I don't know. I'd just be guessing."

"But he's coming back, sometime, to Endurance," Joyce persisted.

"He may come back and may not. But not to stay. He's out of service, broke away complete. He turned his back and things over to me. He isn't intending to come back. I know that."

"He's going to the west coast in Victoria, Tom. One of the lads says he's."

There was a moment's silence. Bill said to Joyce curiously. She was staring down at the rock, plucking with trembling fingers at the wolf-skin rug.

"The words came slowly, shyly, reluctant footsteps—any anything about when he'll get married?"

"He didn't say anything when he'll be as soon as he's carried through this scheme of his."

(To Be Continued.)

Australia Banning Over Dangerous Areas

Defence Ministry Objects To Expense Of Rescue Expeditions

Indiscriminate flying over dangerous areas, particularly the desert regions of Australia, has been prohibited by the defence ministry. The defence department has been put to a large expense and military aviators have risked their lives in rescues in the wilderness.

In the future airlines and their passengers must guarantee the cost of any rescue expeditions necessary and their "plane must be certified as suitable."

Probably Means Opposite

But Policy Of U.S. Paper Hardly Seems Contradictory

Contributors to Mr. Hearst's morning paper opposite editorial page, which editorial page says almost daily with a "Buy American" editorial, are G. K. Chesterton, London; Rebecca West, London; Aldous Huxley, London; Bruno Zessing, St. Cloud; Havelock Ellis, London; Guglielmo Ferrero, Geneva; V. Sackville-West, London; E. V. Rieu, London; and Bertrand Russell, London. Bill, maybe opposite editorial page means opposite editorial—New York Herald Tribune.

W. N. U. 1948

Regional Fairs

All Class "B" Fairs Abolished In Western Canada

All "B" class fairs have been abolished in western Canada and, in their stead, regional fairs are to be held this year. This information was obtained from the Department of Agriculture.

There is more in the announcement than a mere change of name. The department intends to convert the old "B" class fairs into more of community contests, with all sections of the country surrounding the locale of such fairs competing for the prizes.

The new regional fairs will receive a federal grant of \$150,000, which is the same as last year's grants to "B" class fairs, with an opportunity of earning an additional \$50,000 if certain conditions are fulfilled. These conditions have to do with the setting up of show classes with the control of entries and similar matters. The management of all the fairs are fully apprised of the conditions, having received letters from Ottawa dealing with them at length.

There are three fairs in Manitoba which will now be classed as regional, Dauphin, Carman and Portage in the Prairie Provinces, and seven, Edmonton, Weyburn, Yorkton, Melville, Port Arthur, North Battleford and Lloydminster.

THE RHYMING OPTIMIST

By Alice Macdonald

REQUEST

There is one gift which I would ever keep. Until this gift, now so rare to me. Shall crumble slowly in the last long life.

Alas, I, forgetting all of joy, of strife. It is the careless dower on me conferred.

That makes me sometimes tremulous with bliss. The soul that finds the song in every word. The hidden mood in every light and shade. It claims the night which, piercing through dim days, Sudden beauty in the slanting rain.

Or on the wings of some bright bird that strays From shores exotic, and comes not again. This is the gift I ask, this golden hour. Of sensing secret charm in every hour.

"The Land Of The Heather"

"In time of hearing about Scotch heather. There is more heather in South Africa than Scotland ever dreamed about. They have at least 100 varieties. This was one of the saddest comments on South African vegetation made by Prof. F. E. Lloyd, McGill University botanist, who delivered the Annual Canadian Forestry lecture in Convocation Hall in Toronto.

If going hatless doesn't affect the mind, as experts say, it just calls attention to it.

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Elevators at: Oyen, New Brigen, Sedalia.

About Town and Country

Miss Catharine Wright, Miss Bella Lees and Miss Cleo Desmond, were the guests of Miss Todd in Chinook over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. P. Snyder of Stettler, arrived in Oyen Tuesday and are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lees.

Mr. G. P. Froehury and family moved into the Snyder's residence last Friday.

Mrs. M. G. Whitlock, who has been an Oyen visitor for a few days returned to Saskatoon Tuesday morning.

Mrs. R. Burns entertained at three tables of court whist last Thursday evening. Mrs. Wade and Mrs. Trewin tied for first place, and Mrs. Langmuir was awarded the consolation prize.

Under the auspices of the C.W.L., a successful whist drive was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mahaffey on Monday evening. Mrs. H. J. Cooper won the lady's first prize and Mr. J. Gripp the men's first prize. Mrs. J. C. Desso and Mr. Ed. O'Reilly got the consolation awards.

To all those who supported me on election day, "Thank you for your vote." To all ratepayers, I may say, that it is my earnest desire to serve you at all times.

E. H. CHURCH

Auction Sale—Under instructions from Mr. F. W. Moore, I will offer for sale at public auction, on Tuesday, March 14, 1933, Stock, Machinery and Household Goods, on Section 5, Township 29, Range 3, (7 miles north and 3 miles east of Oyen). Sale to commence promptly at 12 noon. Lunch will be served. Terms cash. B. H. Dial, auctioneer.

A meeting of the Teachers Got Together Club was held at the home of Miss Wright. The roll call was answered with songroom mottoes or proverbs. The group will hold the March meeting in the school; the roll call will be answered with Hobbies.

At this meeting Mr. McLean will make a review of arithmetic devices.

Mr. Scott reported on the writing selections which had been chosen. These were approved by the meeting.

Following the business meeting Miss Lees gave a splendid supper on the various types of tests.

A dainty lunch was then served by Miss Wright.

Rev. E. F. Kemp left this morning for Calgary where he will spend the remainder of the week. He will afterwards go to Edmonton to attend a conference of the Alberta home mission board.

Service at the Oyen United Church next Sunday, will be of service of song. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to all.

The total enrolment at Alberta University for the 1932 term was 1,938, the highest in the history of the institution. The heaviest enrolment was in arts and sciences, a total of 721. Of the total enrolment, 1,298 were Canadians.

At the end of 1932 there were 5,042 people on the list for old age pension in Alberta, according to the annual report of that department. The total paid last year in pensions was \$1,090,475.

Subscribers are asked to look at the address label on their paper.

Andrew Kelman Buried in Alask Hospital Tuesday

The funeral of Andrew Kelman took place in Alask on Tuesday February 28, 1933, service being conducted in the United Church at two o'clock in the afternoon, by Rev. F. Yates, assisted by Rev. C. M. K. Parsons. Interment followed at Alask cemetery.

The late Mr. Kelman had been a patient in Alask hospital since Tuesday, February 11, and died Sunday, February 26, 1933.

An inquest will be held in Alask on Wednesday, March 8.

Municipal Elections

(Continued from page 1.)

tenson 11; Division No. 4, A. Musser 45, A. J. Trewin 32; Division No. 5, Charles Wilson 32, John Woods 25.

M. D. Golden Centre No. 272

In the Municipal District of Golden Centre, Division No. 4, Ed. Stewart 30, George Smith 19. This was the only election, W. L. Cole and A. Jorgenson went in by acclamation for divisions No. 2 and No. 6 respectively. The first meeting of the new council will be held at the

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FOR SALE—Brome Grass seed at 6 cents per pound. Seed Oats at 25 cents per bushel. E. H. Church, Excel. Phone 1211.

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NOTICE OF IMPOUNDMENT

Take Notice that one Black Stallion, 3 years old, with white star on forehead and white on right hind foot was impounded in the Spennymoor pound, located on S.E. quarter, Sec. 16, Twp. 24, Rge. 4, W. 4 on Friday, February 10, 1933. M. G. Watson, Poundkeeper. P. O. Cappen.

44 Flour Mills in Alberta

Census of 1931 showed a total of 44 flour mills operating in Alberta, of which 31 were also engaged in chopping and grinding.

Alberta Wheat Marketing

Up to the end of January Alberta had marketed 101,008 bushels for the crop year against 91,500,000 a year ago.

Oyen Annual Bonsel - Consolation

Kerr Scott	Scott	Scott	
Beymour McPharrie	Seymour		Dunford
Trewin Audibert	Audibert	Dunford	Willson
Dunford	Willson	Willson	Willson
Purcell	Marshall	Green	
Langmuir	Stewart		
Thomson	A. Lees	A. Lees	A. Lees
A. Lees	Miller	Miller	Miller
Bishop	Sharp		
Johnson			

Speaking of Curling...

Carsebrook—"The great event of the curling year in Scotland—the match between North and South—took place on Friday on the Royal Caledonian Club pond, Carsebrook, under most favorable circumstances as regards ice and weather. In all 413 rinks, or 1772 players, took part in the contest. Victory eventually rested with the Scotch players, whose score stood 273 shots above that of their adversaries. The following

N.E. quarter, Section 13, Township 30, Range 5, on Monday March 13, 1933.

M. D. of Acadia No. 241

In the Municipal District of Acadia, the results were as follows: Division No. 2, L. Jones 45, W. R. Hendry 21; Division No. 3, A. C. Boulton 31, A. J. Thurston 21; In Division No. 6, J. M. Carry and A. S. Kollon, tied with 34 votes each, the returning officer giving a casting vote, J. M. Carry was elected.

Go to Church SUNDAY

Church Notices

SUNDAY, MARCH 5

OYEN UNITED CHURCH

OYEN 7.30 p.m.
SUNDAY SCHOOL 2.00 p.m.

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